

the much later synonym *S. graminoides* Bicknell, while the binomial *S. angustifolium* is misapplied in the same work to *S. montanum* Greene var. *crebrum* Fernald.—LLOYD H. SHINNERS, SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY.

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CYCLOLOMA IN MARYLAND.—Since 1940 *Cycloloma atriplicifolium* (Spreng.) Coult. has been found in Wicomico County, Maryland, thriving in deep sand near the southern corporate limits of Salisbury. At the intersection of Middle Boulevard and the Peninsula highway there is a pine wood lot in the northwestern corner and an open undeveloped weedy area in the southwestern corner. The soil is deep sand. Where there is evidence of some organic matter and slight fertility one finds a population of "poor Joe," *Diodea teres*, and other plant indicators of infertile soil. On slightly raised areas which appear to be of pure sand with no evidence of fertility, too infertile for "poor Joe," one finds plants of *Cycloloma*. The plants are scattered and have wide spreading roots, typical of sand habitats. In western states *Cycloloma* is reported as growing in sandy soil and on sand dunes.

*Cycloloma* is not recorded by Tatum in Flora of Delaware and the Eastern Shore. Gray's Manual (8th Ed.) gives the eastern range from Quebec to New Jersey. Considering the sandy nature of much of the Del-mar-vian peninsula it is likely that *Cycloloma* occurs more frequently. Specimens from Salisbury have been deposited in Gray Herbarium.

*Cycloloma atriplicifolium*, (Spreng.) Coult., Mem. Torr. Cl. 5: 143, 1894, is based on *Salsola atriplicifolia*, Spreng., Bot. Gart. Hal. Nactr. 1: 35. 1801. By Michaux it was named *Salsola platyphylla*, Michx., Fl. Bor. Am. 1: 174. 1803.—A. B. MASSEY, VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

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